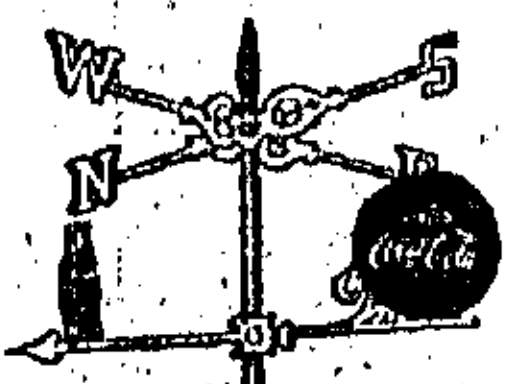


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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1951.

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GOVT MAJORITY CUT TO THREE

New Financial Agreement With Egypt Under Sharp Tory Attack

COMMENT

Vexing problems come and vexing problems go, but the Kashmir dispute seems to go on for ever. Before the councils of the United Nations, we now have one more effort at a solution, the Anglo-American offer through the Security Council.

In it lies nothing arbitrary. The test is not what Britain or the United States regards as a vital guarantee of success, but whether Pakistan and India can be brought together in a spirit of goodwill, committed to accept a verdict derived free of partisanship controls.

India still, unfortunately, stands pat—as revealed by the activities of the so-called Kashmir National Conference receiving its inspiration from New Delhi.

Yet few if any post-war problems have enlisted such persistent, disinterested, carefully thought out offers of assistance intended to remove a serious encumbrance about the necks of both Pakistan and India—defence expenditure out of all proportion. Admittedly the stakes are great and emotions have been running high. The Vale of Kashmir is one of the nearest things to an earthly paradise, rich in products, lovely in setting and temperate in climate. Strategically it is a bulwark for India. For Pakistan, Kashmir is equally important strategically and economically.

Failure to reach a settlement, lies largely at the door of India. Pakistan has accepted the previous proposals of the United Nations and of the Commonwealth, and the presumption is that she will accept this plan under protest if India shows her readiness to conform.

India stands on the contention that Pakistan was an aggressor and the 'government' of Sheikh Abdulla is legitimate. Whatever warrant there may be for such an attitude, fundamentally there is plenty of room for compromise, for mutual benefit. Today a fair, reasonable and workable solution is offered. India will add nothing to her credit if this too goes into the pigeon-hole.

Labour Members Join In General Criticism

London, Mar. 20.

The Government gained a majority of only three votes in the House of Commons tonight after a debate on its new money agreement with Egypt. The figures were 294 to 291.

BOOST IN OIL PRICES FEARED

Paris, Mar. 20.

If Persia's oil output were cut off or reduced competition for Middle East oil would send prices shooting up, the French Petroleum Ministry predicted today.

A communique from the Ministry said that France, though not a great importer of Persian oil, would be hit just as much as any other European country if Persian supplies were reduced.

The communique condemned the Persian decision to nationalise its oil industry. "This, in the present state of the Persian economy," it said, "would be particularly harmful to Persia. The rights of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the legitimate interests of the Iranian people are far from being incompatible," it added.

The communique said that France relied to a great extent on Iraq and Saudi Arabia for her oil supplies. Western Europe's oil requirements were 60,000,000 tons, of which Persia provided about one-half.—Reuter.

Reds Release Maryknoll Sisters

New York, Mar. 20.

Two Maryknoll priests and two sisters arrested in December by the Chinese Communists have been released and sent to Hongkong, a Catholic missionary group announced today.

A cable to the Maryknoll headquarters here announced the release of Father Joseph van den Bogaard of Brooklyn, N. Y., Father Allen Dennis of Staten Island, N. Y., Sister Marcellina Grodin of Westbrook, Maine, and Sister Paul Therese Sticka of New England, North Dakota.

The cablegram gave no details other than that the four missionaries arrested in December in the Kaying diocese in Kwangtung Province are at liberty in Hongkong.

Bishop Francis Ford, head of the Kaying Diocese, was placed under house arrest in December and is confined to the Maryknoll Mission in Kaying city with five Maryknoll sisters and two Chinese priests.—United Press.

As the vote was on a motion for the adjournment of the House—a way of allowing a vote—the House of Commons then adjourned for the night.

Some Labour members joined in the Opposition's criticism of the agreement, and indicated that they would not vote.

Mr Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Conservatives, opened the Opposition's attack. He maintained that Parliament should not accept the new Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement.

By this agreement Britain would release to Egypt £150,000,000 worth of sterling balances in the next thirteen and a half years. She would also facilitate the supply to Egypt of £11,000,000 worth of oil a year for the next 10 years.

Mr Eden—whose speech was punctuated by Opposition cheers—referred to the Egyptian ban on British tankers taking oil to the British-owned refinery at Haifa, Israel, through the Suez Canal.

FANTASTIC

Britain was having to bring the oil all the way round Africa or from around the Caribbean at "tremendous cost," he said.

This was "absolutely fantastic," especially when there was a world shortage of tankers.

Britain had to bear the full extra cost caused by the Egyptian Government's action which Britain held to be contrary to the International Suez Canal Convention, Mr Eden said.

Mr Reginald Paget (Labour) said he agreed with much of what Mr Eden said.

Egypt should be told "very firmly indeed" to end her "artificial squabble" with Israel which she was maintaining for "internal political purposes."

The British Navy should be ordered to see that British vessels were not interfered with.

OUT OF DATE

Mr Thomas Reid (Labour) said that there was no getting away from the fact that Britain owed Egypt this money. But he thought that the agreement should be part of other negotiations for a general settlement.

"I appeal to my Egyptian friends to end the blockade of the Suez Canal," he said. It was "out of date and a loss to everyone," he added.

Mr Oliver Crosthwaite Eyre (Conservative) said that Mr Winston Churchill had made it clear during the war, when he was Prime Minister, that counter-claims would be made for services rendered.

Mr Hugh Gaiskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that as far as he knew Mr Churchill never said anything on the subject at all in public during the war.

IRONICAL

Mr Mott Radcliffe (Conservative) said the more the Chancellor gave way to Egypt the more difficult it would be to stand up to the Persians. The Government must really stop giving way "to anybody who shouts loudly enough."

WINNER JETTISONS BIG PRIZE!

Tokyo, Mar. 20.

A 30-year-old Japanese civil servant has "re-donated" Lady Gascoigne's Hillman automobile, which he won last week in a raffle to raise funds for the Tokyo Animal Hospital, according to the newspaper Asahi Shimbun today.

Yusuke Kauchi, who works for the Government Railways, figured that the car was almost worthless to him. He did not know how to drive. Neither was his income as a Government employee sufficient to maintain the car.

If he sold the car for 1,500,000 yen, he would have to pay more than 1,000,000 yen in taxes. He wanted to donate at least half of the net proceeds to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he felt obliged to treat all friends and relatives, who congratulated him on his "good luck."

Kauchi estimated that what would be left to him would be almost nothing. He took the prize to the British Embassy in Tokyo and offered to "re-donate" the car to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Lady Gascoigne is the President.

Although Lady Gascoigne, wife of the former head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo, refused the "re-donation," Kauchi left the car outside the Embassy and went back to his home in Morioka, Northern Japan.—Reuter.

New Bid For Kashmir Agreement Given Up

Lake Success, Mar. 20.

Attempts to obtain a behind-the-scenes agreement in the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan have been given up, it was learned authoritatively here today.

The matter will once more be debated in the Security Council tomorrow. The Brazilian delegation, it is understood, has abandoned its efforts to find a formula which would be acceptable to the two parties.

Mr Jose Charles Muniz, the Brazilian delegate, let it be known after several consultations with Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, the chief Indian delegate, and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, he was not continuing his negotiations.

A stumbling block in these talks, usually reliable sources stated, was the question of arbitration on any points which could not be resolved by the parties.

The proposed Brazilian formula would have set up a three-man arbitration "panel" in place of the single United Nations Arbitrator provided for in the pending Anglo-American resolution.

Sir Benegal was understood to have made it clear to his Brazilian colleague that the In-

dian Government could not accept the principle of arbitration in any form.

In view of this breakdown, the British and American delegations were consulting with the other members of the Security Council in an attempt to produce a new form of resolution.

Details of this revised draft were not yet available, but usually reliable sources said that its terms would bear a closer relation to the two original Council resolutions, on which some measure of agreement between India and Pakistan had already been achieved.

The Council meets tomorrow but the debate is likely to be interrupted by the Easter holidays.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS IN KOREA GIVEN HEAVY STRAFING

Tokyo, Mar. 20.

Air Force, Navy and Marine planes raked Communist troops along the Korean battlefield with flaming napalm bombs and machinegun fire today, while other warplanes ripped up communications and supply facilities behind the lines where the Reds are building up new positions.

Three flights of Skyraiders from the carrier, Valley Forge, attacked Red troops holding up Allied advances near Chunchon and northeast of Hongchon on the principal central front routes into North Korea.

Ground-based Marine planes, flying with the Fifth Air Force, also hit Red positions north of Hongchon. A dispatch said the Marine flyers destroyed more than 100 buildings and destroyed "numerous artillery field pieces, bridges and fuel supply dumps."

Marine ground-based night intruders attacked about 170 vehicles, while Marine Corsairs from the light carrier, Bataan, destroyed or damaged 20 Communist trucks.

Sixteen Okinawa-based Superforts bombed Hamhung, east coast port, and a bridge south of Hamhung.

NEW ENTRY

Elements of a new Chinese Communist Army are meeting the United Nations advance on Korea's western front.

Apart from one patrol action on this front, there was no fighting today between the Pukhan River and the road running north from Seoul through Uijongbu.

But troops of the 26th Chinese Communist Army Corps have been captured north of Seoul. A staff officer on the spot said that the appearance of the new army group did not mean

that a huge new force had been thrown in but that it was screening the building of new defences further north.

On the western front, the staff officer said, the Chinese Communist withdrawal toward North Korea had created a vacuum.

NEARING CHUNCHON

After an official memorandum that the Eighth Army's "holding elements" were less than 17 miles from the 38th Parallel at more than 10 scattered points along the Korean front, Allied tanks on the central front today patrolled through two key passes south of the Communist-held junction of Chunchon, in the heart of a network of roads.

Earlier today the Eighth Army disclosed that the United Nations forces had seized the vital Chungpyong reservoir and power plant and were less than 10 miles from Chunchon, the main Communist base south of the Parallel. The plant, found in good condition, is one of the main sources of supply for Seoul.

South Korean troops who surrounded and smashed a Chinese Communist battalion in a surprise attack in a valley 10 miles south of Chunchon yesterday continued their advance today.—Reuter.



THE GOLDEN RULE — A Chinese Communist soldier seriously wounded in action in Korea, being medically treated by an American doctor.

TANKS TOURING ROUND TEHERAN STREETS TO ENFORCE MARTIAL LAW

Teheran, Mar. 20.

Hussein Ala presented his new Cabinet to the Shah today as tanks rolled down Teheran's main avenue, Ferdowsi, tonight to enforce the Shah's proclamation of martial law.

The Shah's decree, naming 48-year-old General Abdul Hussein Hejazi as the Military Governor, followed close on an unanimous Senate approval of last week's Majlis decision to nationalise the rich oil industry.

The proclamation set a term of two months for the martial law and a curfew from midnight to 5 a.m. It came 24 hours after an attempt on the life of Dr Abdul Hamid Zangeneh, Dr Zangeneh, President of Teheran University, was today in a critical condition from a shot in the back.

Hussein Ala retained the portfolio for Foreign Affairs himself. Other Ministers named were: Minister without Portfolio, Ali Basha, the Persian Ambassador to London; War Minister, General Nazaf; Finance Minister, Mohammed Ali Varasteh.

Minister of Justice, Habibula Amuzegar.

Posts and Telegraphs: Ahmed Zangeneh.

The Ministries of Health, Labour, Interior, Roads and Economy were left vacant but would be run by newly-appointed Under Secretaries of State.

SHAH TO BROADCAST
Teheran. Radio said tonight that the Shah of Persia will broadcast to the nation tomorrow.

The message will be broadcast tomorrow afternoon direct from the Royal Palace, the Radio added.

Wild rumours circulated in the capital tonight that prominent politicians had been stabbed in Tabriz, the capital of the strongly separatist Azerbaijan Province bordering the Soviet Union.

One report alleged that the victims included the Governor-General, Dr Manushar Eghbal.

SENSATIONAL STORIES
Newspapers here carried sensational stories of murders

financial crisis in Persia was precipitated by the assassination of "strong man," General Razmara, who maintained, during his nine months' administration, a skilful policy of keeping on good terms with both the Soviet Union and the Western Powers.—Reuter.

No Parallel Decision Yet

London, Mar. 20.

A Foreign Office spokesman indicated today that so far no decisions had been reached on whether a major crossing of the 38th Parallel in Korea should be made.

He said that discussions were still proceeding in Washington between members of the United Nations participating in the Korean war.

He recalled Mr Attlee's statement in the House of Commons recently that before a major, as opposed to a tactical crossing was made, consultations would be held between the interested countries.

It is believed by observers here that the British view is still that the Parallel should not be crossed in Korea until a political settlement has been ruled out.—Reuter.

Lord Vansittart Goes Into Action

London, Mar. 20.

The Persian oil dispute will be raised in the House of Lords tomorrow when Lord Vansittart, former permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will ask the Government if they will, if necessary, refer the matter to the United Nations.—Reuter.

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RED MENACE TO YUGOSLAVIA

Bulgarian Refugee Stories Of Troop Concentrations

Russians In Bulgaria Going Round In Civilian Dress

Nish, Serbia, Mar. 20.

Bulgarian refugees here spoke today of military preparations in their country just across the border from Yugoslavia—troop concentrations, gun emplacements, airfield construction and Russian arms deliveries.

They told a press conference at their camp at Nish that peasants, though disapproving of these "aggressive action," had been forced to dig deep trenches day and night for three miles around the village of Bozilom.

Barracks there, originally occupied by frontier guards, had been taken over by a regular artillery unit.

In the village of Vrbovo, in the same district, 300 peasants had been put to work on pillboxes. The local school was evacuated to make room for troops.

The 3rd Bulgarian Infantry Regiment was stationed in the strategic frontier town of Vidin athwart the Tolburkin road, down which the Russians were running arms from Rumania at night.

Air Force units in Vidin were planning an airfield there.

There was artillery nearby in Kula and Vrapcha.

According to a student among the 70 refugees, Soviet specialists visit the Yugoslav frontier areas once every 24 hours to supervise the military preparations.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES

He added: "The Russians are going around in Bulgaria dressed in civilian clothes and Russian instructors are dressed in Bulgarian uniforms."

They had set up their own ammunition dumps along the road from the capital of Sofia to the airport of Bosmurshte.

The speaker referred to a band of 500 guerrillas believed to be led by the son of the late Dr. Alexander Stambeliski, the Bulgarian Agrarian leader, who said to be leading an organized resistance to Russian domination from the mountains near Sliven.

Bulgarian police were said to have arrested and shot a colonel belonging to the group.

A railway worker said that he had worked in Soviet-directed uranium mines 15 miles from Sofia, from which 60 wagons of ore were despatched every night to the Soviet Zone.

GRAIN COLLECTION

A refugee with a bandaged head claimed that he had been beaten because he had no grain to deliver to the State. Then

another refugee, a 30-year-old former member of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was asked what the peasants did to resist the bulk grain collection by the Government.

"They can do nothing because the grain is collected by members of the security police immediately after it is threshed," he said.

He had refused to help in the collection himself and had been expelled from the Party.

In his village, he added, 90 out of 100 members of the Communist Party had been purged—three fled the country, four were arrested and the rest stayed in the village under surveillance.

"Today there are no true Communists in Bulgaria, who fought for their ideals since 1923, only those who joined the Party after September, 1944 (after the Red Army entered Bulgaria).—Reuter.

U.N. TO HOLD ASSEMBLY IN PARIS

Lake Success, Mar. 20.

By a narrow margin of seven votes, the United Nations General Assembly decided tonight to meet next autumn in Paris. The vote was 24 in favour, 17 against, 12 abstentions.

The ballot brought split votes in all the usual UN voting formations except the Soviet bloc, which voted solidly in favour of going to Paris. The vote was on a resolution presented by the General Assembly President, Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, accepting an invitation extended last week by the French government.

The French attached three conditions, which led to a long debate and resulted in favourable votes from less than half the delegations present. The conditions were:

1. The Assembly shall not meet before November 6 and, although the resolution did not mention it, the letter transmitted to the United Nations by the French stipulated that they expected the Assembly to end in January or in February if necessary.

2. A break was ordered for the Christmas holidays as it appeared the Assembly would not hold the second part elsewhere than in Paris.

3. The cost to be borne by France will be "lightened substantially." The resolution set the cost of going to Paris at \$2,350,440 plus whatever the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, can save in his budget to transfer to the Assembly account if needed.—United Press.

Just A Natural?

Washington, Mar. 20. Representative Jacob Javits (Republican) said today that interest of television viewers in crime hearings is a proof that televising sessions of Congress would be a good idea.—United Press.

TAFT VOICES SUSPICIONS

Washington, Mar. 20. Senator Robert Taft (Republican) said today that he had been informed on "very high authority" that the United States' contribution to the Atlantic Pact Army may grow to 15 divisions and not six as now contemplated.

Senator Taft made the statement in a Senate speech urging Congress to impose strict limitations on the number of American ground troops to be committed to General Dwight Eisenhower's international command. He said high military sources had suggested that American troops be sent into the Pact Army or of one U.S. division to every three put up by Pact allies in Europe. The same sources spoke of a total force of 60 divisions and "that would be 15 divisions from America."

Before Senator Taft spoke, Senator William Robertson (Democrat) said that Russia was "undermined by discontent" and urged that more American troops be sent to Europe to encourage the Russian citizens to "throw off the bonds of oppression."—United Press.

Stricter Censorship Ordered By SCAP

Tokyo, March 20.

General MacArthur's headquarters imposed a new, stricter censorship restriction with an explanation tonight, and refused to pass stories stating what the restriction was.

Asked if there could be any military reason for the new restriction or whether it was political, Colonel Esher C. Burkhardt, the Chief Censor, said: "I frankly don't know." He said the order came from a "high General Headquarters authority and did not originate with the Press Advisory Division (censors)."

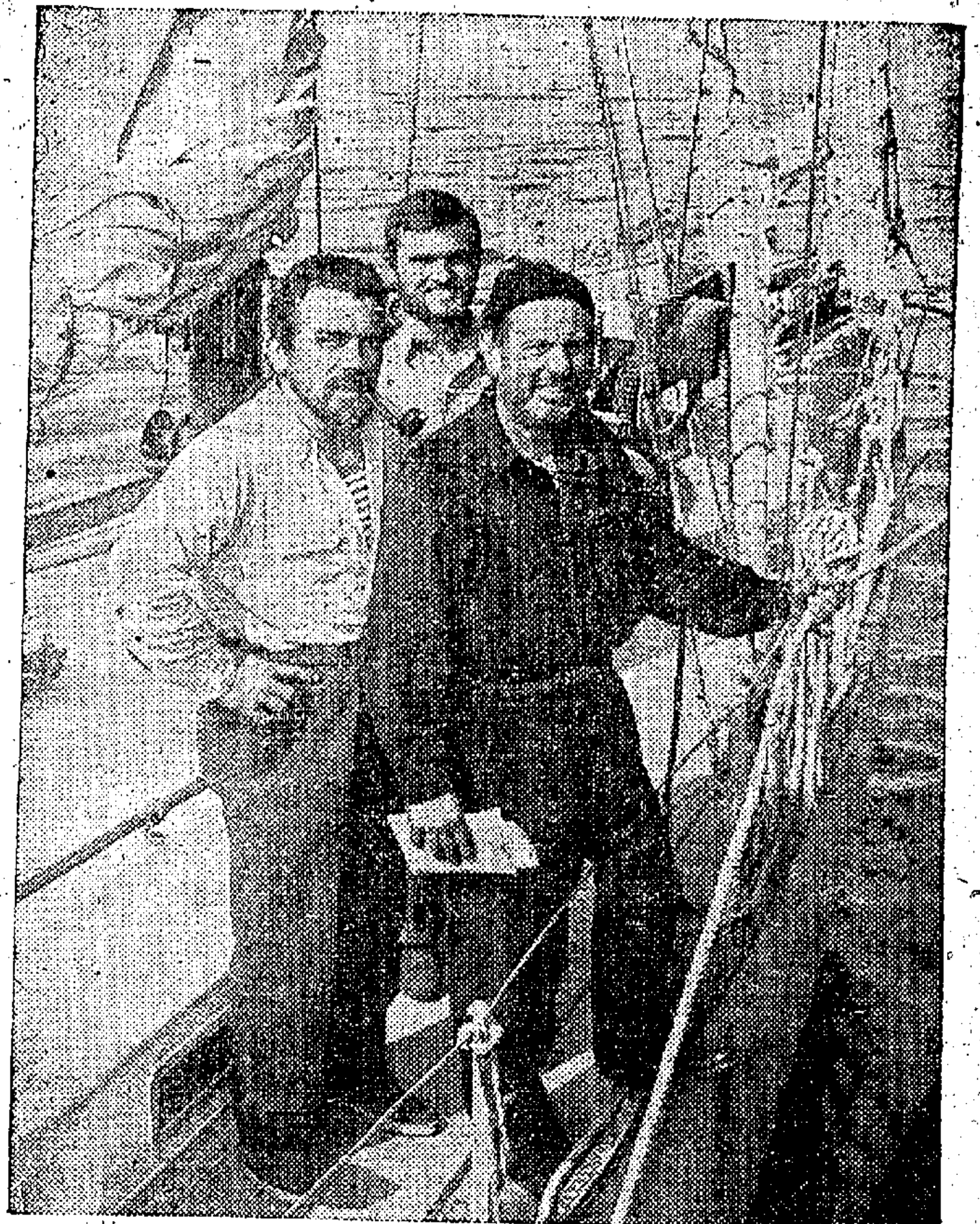
The same restriction was announced to correspondents at Eighth Army headquarters a few hours earlier.

The new "double censorship" regulations still delaying news from the front, are so strict that the censors are afraid to pass

almost anything for fear of being reprimanded.

In the meantime, it is learned that the State Department as well as the Army is complaining about items passed by the censors. It is not immediately known how the State Department enters into the picture or what complaints it has made, but official State Department complaints resulted in some censors being reprimanded.

Some top officials here questioned Tokyo censors for passing stories which contained no tactical information and which did not deal in the slightest with the battlefield situation.—United Press.



After a 11,439-mile trip from Bremerhaven which began seven months ago, Eric Köppen, left, of Bremerhaven, and Jack Woolf, of San Francisco, are preparing to step ashore at San Pedro. The craft was a 47-foot ketch.

CURIOUS RED EDITORIAL

New York, Mar. 20.

The Communist Daily Worker said in a front-page editorial today that the withdrawal of the Chinese and North Korean forces "opens the way to a military situation favourable to peaceful negotiations and ceasefire." The editorial warned against crossing the 38th Parallel, saying that to do so would "spell new terrors."

It said the approach to the Parallel offers a new opportunity to halt the war and proceed with negotiations "as originally proposed by China and the Soviet Union."—United Press.

Dug Up Buried Arms

Tokyo, Mar. 20.

The police arrested eight persons on Monday for removing buried arms from a former Japanese Air Corps barracks in Hosen village, Gumma Prefecture.

The police charged that the group broke into the barrack grounds during the night and dug out 860 machine-guns and other weapons which they tried to dispose of in Tokyo.—Reuter.

Counterfeit Gang

Tokyo, Mar. 20.

Twenty-one forged 1,000-yen notes were reported in Tokyo during the past week. The police believe the counterfeiters have a plant in Tokyo.—Reuter.

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ICY HOMECOMING—Passengers aboard the Queen Elizabeth watch a tugboat and ice floes from the verandah deck as they sail up the North River to dock in New York. The icy river belied the mildness of the day which decisively broke the city's cold spell.

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Sinister Influence Of Gang Leader In Tammany Hall

New York, Mar. 20.

The United States Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. William O'Dwyer, told the Senate Crime Investigating Committee today that the underworld leader, Frank Costello, was a "dominant" and "sinister" influence in Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall is New York City's Democratic political machine which supported Mr. O'Dwyer twice in his successful campaigns for Mayor. Mr. O'Dwyer added that Tammany was corrupt but that there were other factors besides Costello.

He was asked: "Is Costello the only answer to the sinister influences you have referred to in Tammany?"

Mr. O'Dwyer replied: "Yes, but you can't take out of the picture the venal people."

Mr. O'Dwyer said he had known of Costello's influence all along. He was also questioned about corruption in the Police Department while he was Mayor. He said that when millions of people wanted to gamble, bookmaking became enormously profitable and the police were subjected to temptations. He suggested a standing Federal Commission with an annual appropriation of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to act as "watch dog" over the nationwide crime syndicate.

"As long as you have 15,000,000 people who want to bet and as long as you have wires and various sheets and newspapers giving full information to those 15,000,000, you have something that is not entirely local."

"Until we get help from the national government shutting off information we are in trouble everywhere."

At one point, Mr. O'Dwyer apologized for having used the term "witch hunt" in speaking of the District Attorney's investigation that turned up a \$20,000,000 a year bookie ring in Brooklyn which was paying \$2,000,000 annually to grafting policemen.—United Press.

Airman Charged

Calcutta, Mar. 20.

A Dutch airman, Captain H. Depauw, appeared in Court here today on charges of violating aircraft rules. The Prosecution alleged that he had signed all the documents regarding the flight of a Dakota plane which exceeded its maximum load by 1,200 pounds.

The plane crashed near Calcutta's airport shortly after it took off on Apr. 5 last year, killing the two pilots and a radio operator.

Seven witnesses were examined today.—Reuter.

ATOMIC TESTS IN PROGRESS AT ENIWETOK ATOLL

Washington, Mar. 20.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) today indicated that new atomic tests were in progress at Eniwetok Atoll, the island proving ground in the Pacific.

The actual announcement, which officials declined to amplify, said: "A major project is being carried out to supplement the data already obtained from other atomic blasts."

"In order to assure safety of vessels and aircraft operating in the central Pacific, only units of the testing task force are permitted within the danger area around Eniwetok."

The Commission said that the new tests include provisions for measuring the effects of atomic blasts on structures and materials of various types.

"This information will be made available to the Civil Defence Administration," it said.

The Commission said that it had had inquiries from the American Institute of Architects. It added that the tests were being carried out with instruments specifically arranged to provide data for the development of design criteria needed by architects.

The Commission added: "Full security restrictions as required by the Atomic Energy Act apply to all phases of the test programme. No further information as to the composition, movement or operations of the task force is authorised for public release at this time."

"TESTING SEASON"

After last month's experimental nuclear detonations near Las Vegas, the Commission Chairman, Mr. Dean, told a news conference that other tests would be coming along later on.

The "testing season" at Eniwetok begins late in March, when the prevailing winds blow from the southeast. Thus radioactive dust and spray from an atomic blast would drift away from inhabited areas of the Marshall Islands.

Eniwetok is in the Marshall group.

Asked directly if new atomic blast tests are being conducted, Commission officials said that they could add nothing to the statement.

The statement said: "The test programme at Eniwetok is being carried out by Joint Task Force 3, commanded by Lieutenant-General Elwood R. Quesada, of the United States Air Force, and is made up of the personnel of the Armed Services, the AEC, other civil agencies of the Government and AEC contractors."

"Full security restrictions as required by the Atomic Energy Act apply to all phases of the test programme. No further information as to the composition, movement or operations of the Task Force is authorised for public release at this time." — Reuter.

THE H-BOMB?

Washington, Mar. 20.

The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today that a new test programme which could conceivably include history's first attempt to explode the hydrogen bomb is under way at Eniwetok. No weapons, atom or hydrogen, have yet been set off in the new test series, an authoritative source said, but experimental blasts are imminent.

The Atomic Energy Commission refused to comment on speculation as to what kinds of weapons or types will be tested at Eniwetok.

It is known, however, that the Commission has been accumulating substantial amounts of triple weight hydrogen or tritium which is the key nuclear explosive of the so-called super bomb the United States has been trying to make since January, 1950. A number of atomic experts not connected with the Government have speculated in print that the

Commission has enough tritium to test the theoretically violent H-bomb reaction.

The tests are the first at Eniwetok since April, and May 1948, when three new atomic weapons were tested.—United Press.

Rumour Mongers Get To Work

London, Mar. 20.

The British government today denied a report that several warships were being dispatched to the Persian Gulf because of the tension in Iran.

A Foreign Office spokesman commented on a report published in an Italian newspaper from its London correspondent.—United Press.

Germany To Have Small Air Force

Washington, Mar. 20.

Responsible quarters today doubted that the West had asked German military experts to draw up preliminary plans for a German tactical air force and navy as reported on Monday from Bonn.

It is known the West is thinking in terms of a limited tactical air force for Germany when and if that country decides to join the Western armament effort. However, officials familiar with the rearmament effort asserted that neither political nor military aspects of the negotiations had progressed far enough to permit work on plans for specific military units. The same officials said reports of plans for Germany simply are not true.

They explained that German shipping falls into the class of prohibited or limited industries which are under sharp restrictions by the Allied powers and there is no disposition by the U.S. to let Western Germany go into naval shipbuilding.—United Press.

Peron's Latest

Buenos Aires, Mar. 20.

A joint congressional committee will take over the newspaper "La Prensa" this afternoon for purposes of congressional investigation.

The committee met for 45 minutes today and formally established itself although three Peronista deputies had not returned to the capital from the interior.

It was understood that a public notary will be the official witness when the committee visits the editorial and business offices of "La Prensa" later in the day.—United Press.

The Missing Clue

Grand Rapids, Mar. 20.

William Kohoski, 42, was fined \$35 in a court for disorderly conduct, but one count against him was dropped. He had been charged with biting a policeman, but Kohoski proved to the judge that he has no teeth.—United Press.

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HON SECRETARY, P.O. BOX 2502, HONG KONG

INDONESIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Soekarno Accepts Resignation Of The Nasir Government

Clash With The Parliament Over Regional Councils

Djakarta, Mar. 20.

The Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Nasir, resigned tonight.

The President of the Indonesian Republic, Dr I. R. Soekarno, accepted the resignation but asked him to carry on as caretaker Premier until a new Cabinet is formed.

A dispute between the Moslem Masjumi (governing) Party and Parliament on the dissolution of regional councils started the crisis. Parliament at a previous session decided to dissolve the councils but the Government refused to accept the move.

The Government was formed on Sept. 16 last after the formation of a unitary Indonesian State which meant the abolition of the former 16 Federal States and the transfer of power to one central Government.

Dr Nasir attempted to include in his Cabinet the Nationalists—the biggest political party in Indonesia after his own—but failed because of disputes over the allocation of portfolios.

Dr Nasir then formed a Cabinet without the Nationalists. But for the past two weeks the Premier had been holding talks with them for a reshuffle of his Cabinet.

Earlier today the Nationalists, the main Opposition Party, and the left-wing parties, including the Communists, boycotted a Parliamentary session to debate the Government's refusal to accept the Parliamentary resolution dissolving the regional councils.

SNAGS AHEAD?

The right-wing Greater Indonesian Party announced that it would ask its own members in the Government to resign because the party no longer considered itself responsible for the Cabinet's policy and was withdrawing its support.

Political circles here tonight speculated on the formation of a new Government.

No party commands an absolute majority in Parliament and one source suggested the Masjumi and Nationalist Parties might be asked to form a coalition. Their efforts to do so last September failed.

Dr Nasir's Cabinet of September was composed of: Masjumi Party—four seats; no party—four; Greater Indonesian Party (right-wing)—two; Socialist Party—two; and Karinda (right-wing)—one; Catholic, Protestant and Islam (left-wing) Parties—one each.

OTHER ISSUES

The Government had refused to accept Parliament's motion to abolish regional councils because it felt that this move would not be conducive to the efficiency of the administration.

The regional councils issue was the highlight of the collapse of the Cabinet but the other issues involved included a spiralling of prices of essential goods in recent months, which the Opposition alleged was due to the Government's 2½ per cent

turnover tax on all commodities. The Opposition, supported by the press, declared that this tax rose to over 10 to 15 per cent by the time the commodities reach the consumer.—Reuter.

Attlee Goes To Hospital Today

London, Mar. 20.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, opened the new headquarters of the United Nations Association in London tonight as his last engagement before going into hospital tomorrow for observation of a duodenal ulcer.

In a brief speech he said: "We are living in times when the question is being put to the world: Is the United Nations an effective instrument to stop aggression or is it not?"

"When action was taken against the aggressor there was general applause but I have noticed that that enthusiasm had ebbed away among some people because there was not an immediate success.

"There are all kinds of influences at work that will try and tell you that this is not a United Nations business at all: it is some form of imperialism.

"I would, therefore, say: let us remember that when we have pledged ourselves to a cause, we pledge ourselves to carry it through"—Reuter.

Australian CJ Retiring

Canberra, Mar. 20.

The retirement of Sir John Latham, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, was announced tonight by the Attorney-General.

The resignation will become effective on the expiry of a year's leave. Sir John, who was appointed Chief Justice in 1935, was Australia's first Minister to Japan.—Reuter.

Albanian Purge Rumours

Rome, Mar. 20.

The Italian Government organ "Il Popolo" said today that the Albanian Government had gaoled many of its top officials in compliance with a Soviet order for a purge of the Albanian Communist Party.

The despatch, quoting refugee sources in Austria, said Premier Fover Hoxha had orders from Moscow to "eliminate the danger of Titoism."

The report said the president of the Communist Party of Elbasan had been arrested along with other high functionaries. It said political prisoners are sentenced to death or to work camps "where malnutrition and malaria decimate their ranks." —United Press.

Claim By Tunisian Nationalist

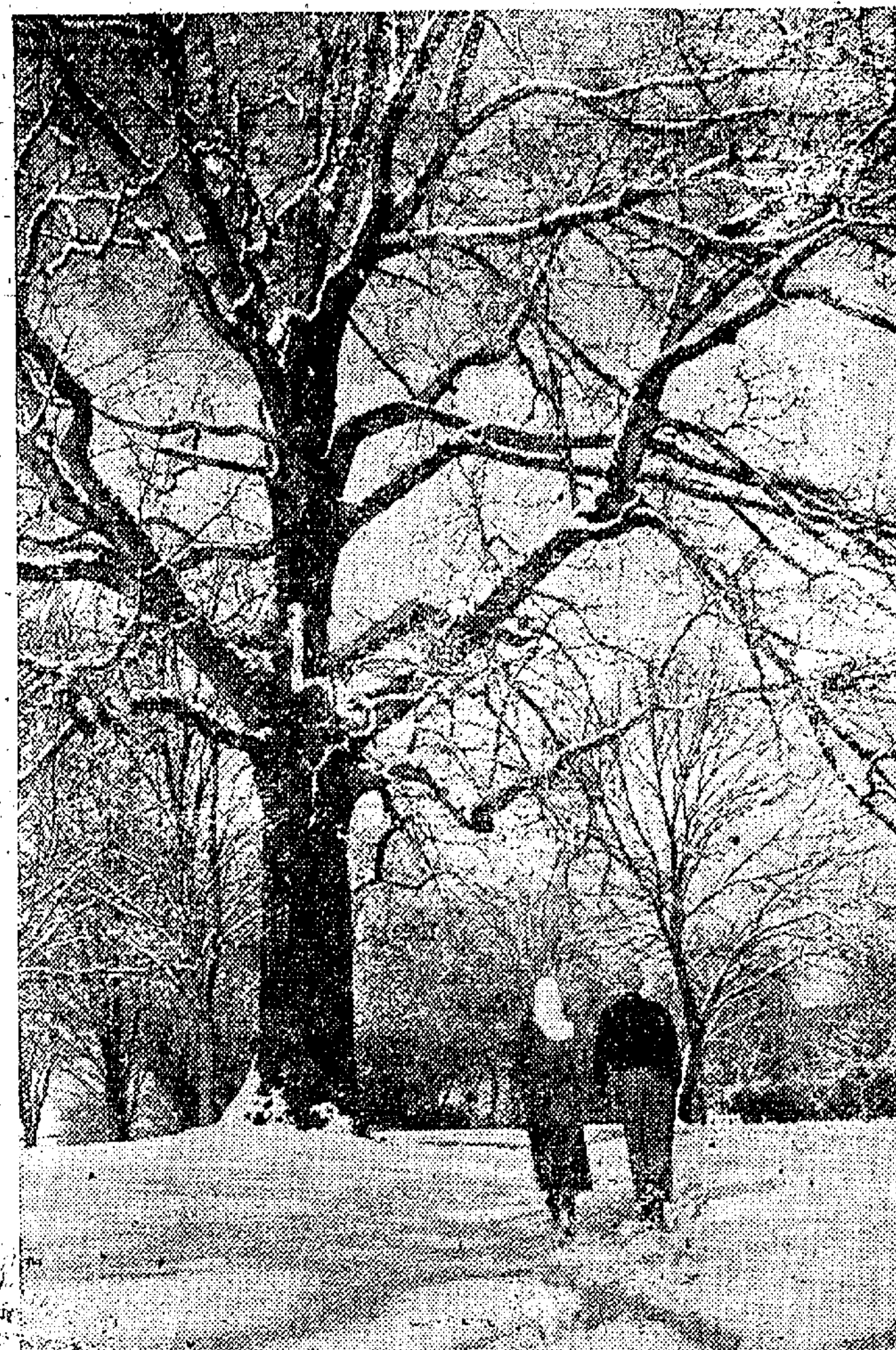
New Delhi, Mar. 20.

The leader of the Tunisian Nationalist Neo-Destour Party, Habib Bourguiba, who is on a tour of Asian countries to win support for his party's independence movement, today claimed the support of the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

Bourguiba, accompanied by the party's deputy leader, Taieb Slim, met Mr Nehru and the Indian Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, yesterday.

The Nationalist leader said that Mr Nehru assured them that India's sympathy and good wishes naturally lay with those struggling for independence and striving against colonialism.

He said that his party's efforts to secure Tunisia's freedom from France through diplomatic channels and through the United Nations had produced no results. The two party leaders are expected to fly to Djakarta next week.—Reuter.



The United States has been through the severest winter for many years, but love's always in season. This couple seems oblivious to the snow around them as they take a stroll through the white wonderland that has been transformed by the magic of Jack Frost.

"Schuman Plan" To Be Extended To Agriculture

Paris, Mar. 20.

The French Government decided today to call a conference of 18 European nations in Paris to discuss a second "Schuman plan" for pooling Europe's agricultural resources.

At the same time it was decided to invite the Foreign Ministers of the six nations in the original Schuman Plan for a coal and steel pool to meet here on Apr. 12.

The decision to call both conferences was taken at a long meeting of the French Cabinet this morning.

The countries to be invited to the conference on the agricultural pool are the 15 members of the Council of Europe as well as Austria, Portugal and Switzerland.

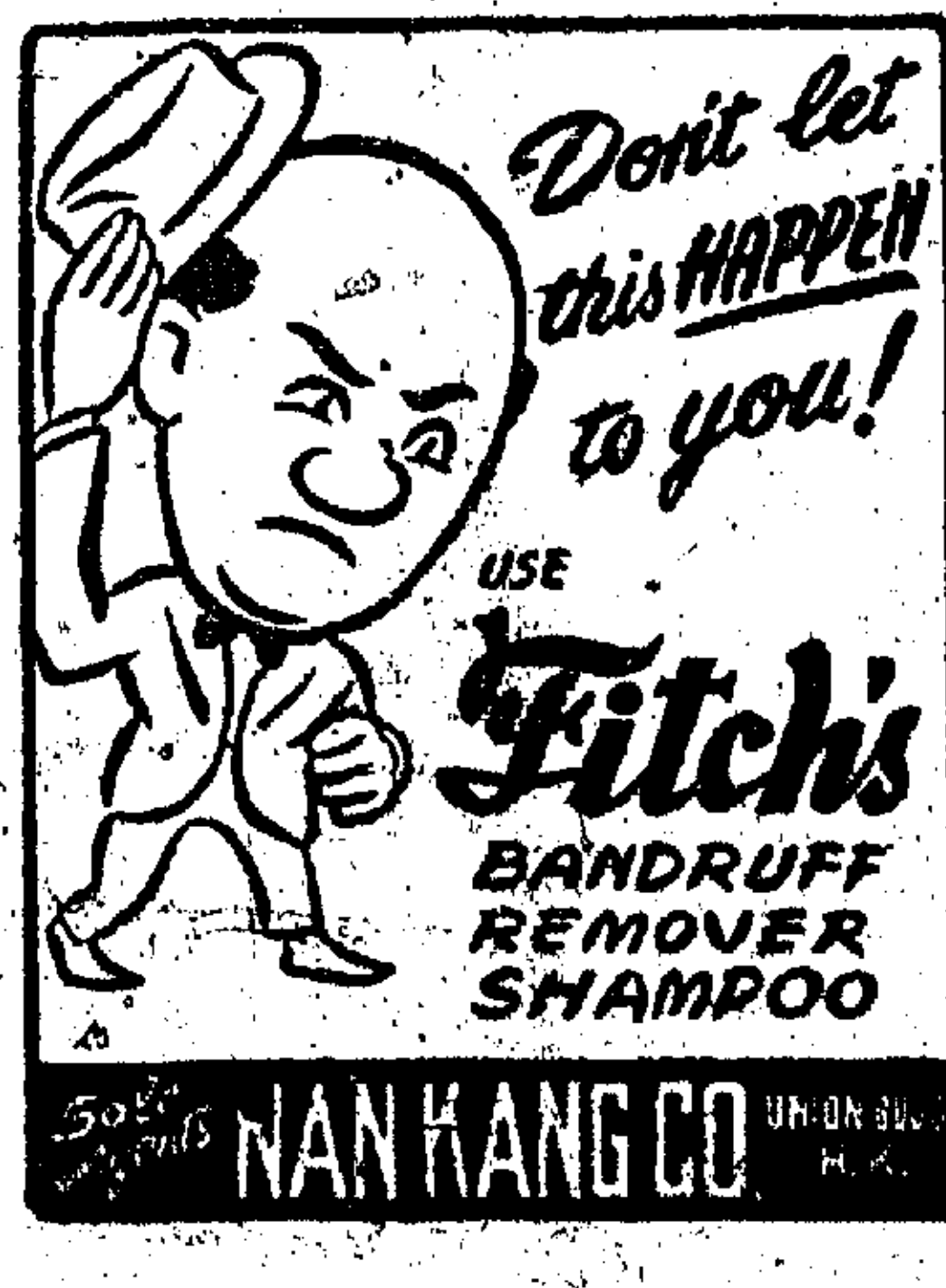
The second "Schuman Plan" for agriculture, sometimes has been named the "Pflimlin Plan" after the French Minister of Agriculture, Pierre Pflimlin.

The French for many months have been working on the idea of a European agricultural pool as well as a transport pool. However the transport pool project has not yet reached the stage of calling a conference.

Jean Monnet, chief delegate to the original Schuman Plan conference and the man generally credited with originating the idea behind the plan, expressed confidence that the plan would soon be ratified. He told a Press conference that Britain, which so far has refused to join the pool scheme, "was welcome to participate any time, and 'we still hope she will be able to join the plan in the future.'"

NANCY

Funny Business



By Ernie Bushmiller

BRITAIN IS WINNING BACK HER PLACE IN WORLD SPORT

Says **ARCHIE QUICK**

Championships for Great Britain in two of the five events at the World's Table Tennis Championships in Vienna and grand times put up by athletes at the inter-Varsity sports between Oxford and Cambridge at the White City, London, were just two more remarkable examples of the revival that is going on in British sport.

The depressing run of defeats in the Test matches against Australia at cricket has been broken; Reg Harris continues to be king of the world at professional cycle racing; Randolph Turpin looms largely on the boxing scene; and at both White City and Pakistan Games our athletes have proved supreme. I really do believe that the cycle is turning in our favour, the same as it did after a five years' lapse following the 1914-1918 war.

It was really a wonderful effort by Johnny Leach to regain the men's world title at table tennis and for the Rosalind and Diane Rowe twins to take the women's doubles at the age of seventeen.

England Score 371 Runs For Four Wickets

Christchurch, Mar. 20.

Batting all day on a good wicket, England added 254 runs for the loss of three more wickets on the third day of the first Test against New Zealand to-day.

They took their overnight score of 63 runs for one to 317 runs for four by the close of play, and with six wickets still to fall require another 101 runs to beat New Zealand's first innings total of 417 runs for eight wickets.

The match, which finishes tomorrow, is now almost certain to end in a draw and has developed into a fight for first innings honour.

ENGLAND, 1ST INNINGS	
Hutton, b. Moir	29
Washbrook, c. Mooney, b. Hayes	53
Simpson, c. Wallace, b. Moir	81
Compton, b. Burt	79
Bailley, not out	19
Brown, not out	39
Extras	13
Total (for 4 wickets)	317

Fall of wickets: 1/57, 2/198, 3/237, 4/264.

Bowling Analysis	
	O M R W
Hayes	26 5 64 1
MacGibbon	19 5 42 0
Burt	36 19 61 0
Cresswell	19 6 33 0
Moir	22 9 80 3
Reid	6 1 15 0

INTER-VARSITY GOLF MATCH

Rye, Sussex, Mar. 20.

The Nepalese Prince, R. K. Pithamber, and his partner, K. R. Thomas, were beaten four and two by the Cambridge pair, I. Stakhouse and N. Moore, in the four-somes of the Oxford versus Cambridge annual golf match here today.

Cambridge won the four-somes by three matches to one, with one halved. The singles are being played tomorrow.—*Reuter*.

But it was the 'varsity sports which held my attention. It is confidently felt that in Chris Chataway, ex-Army officer, we have a runner who, with Roger Bannister, will challenge the world at the 1952 Olympic Games in Finland over 1,500 metres, the same as Lovelock and Wooderson did in 1936 and Albert Hill and our other great middle distance men did before them.

THE RIDDLE

The great riddle is who will prove the better—Bannister or Chataway. Then we have a great new three-miler of world promise in Philip Lloyd-Morgan, with Bannister only slightly inferior. Morgan won by 100 yards in 14 min. 25.4 secs., providing a new time for the distance since the 'Varsity sports were inaugurated 83 years ago—and think of some of the great university distance runners who have competed in that race. Morgan had a bad day for it too.

Nick Stacey scored his first success in the furlong and again it was a record—22.1 secs. on an adverse track. As for Reg Harris, who has again won Britain's Sportsman of the Year award, I met him in town and he was concerned at the International Federation passing a new rule whereby in the world sprint championship, which he has held for the past two years, there will now be three riders in each heat instead of two.

"When there are two riders up it is a straight duel and may the better man win" he argued "but with three, two can agree to shut the other out".

Snooker Results

The following are the results of Colony Open Snooker Championship matches played last night:

At Club Lusitano, F. P. da Silva beat A. J. Rodrigues by three frames to nil.

At HQ Land Forces Mess, Chee Che-hang beat E. Handley by three frames to nil.



Johnny Leach, who won the men's world table tennis championship title, at London Airport on his return from Vienna—the scene of his great triumphs. He is met by his publisher, Mr. Nicholas Kaye, and studies the proof of his book, "Table Tennis For All."

The Americans Have Found Ways To Speed Up Soccer

By **JOHN MACADAM**

London.

That sensational defeat of the England World Cup side by the USA team in Brazil hasn't had the boosting effect on Soccer out there we thought it would when we watched the Americans cavorting triumphantly off the Belo Horizonte pitch.

It looked all the odds to a half-time lemon that the win would send the Americans chasing after us for still one more of our traditional sporting trophies. Apparently it isn't so.

Boat Crews Practice

London, Mar. 20.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews both practised starting exercises this afternoon in preparation for Saturday's boat race.

Davidge, the Oxford stroke, got in 10 strokes in 17 seconds in both his crew's attempts. Jennings, of Cambridge, after one start in which they continued for a minute, got in 36 strokes, during which the boat covered a lot of water.

Earlier, Oxford covered the full course in both directions.—*Reuter*.

IRC Tennis Meeting

A meeting of members of the Indian Recreation Club Tennis Section will be held at the Clubhouse at Sookunpoo to-day at 6 p.m.

All interested are requested to attend.

Advices from Philadelphia indicate that, despite the stimulus of licking the British and the unflagging efforts of 65-year-old ex-Scottish junior player Jimmy Walder, the game is subsiding into obscurity over there.

Maybe it is just as well if we want to get the Cup here.

Walder, who has been playing and refereeing the game for high on 50 years, cast covetous eyes at those Brazilian gates and beats his brains out when he thinks of English 70,000-odd attendances, to say nothing of what the game can draw in any of the European capitals.

Walder wants to up players' wages for the season—roughly of about the same duration as ours—to around £500, which, although it is still chicken-feed according to baseball standards, is calculated to attract better-quality players to the game.

As things are, Soccer is played mostly by colleges. Professionalism is on the out, although

nowadays nearly all of the players have lost their Old Country ways and can be counted 100 per cent American citizens.

GOOD POINT

Walder, who is no colossus, sells the game on its insistence on speed and condition, that it doesn't require stuffed equipment, as the home brand of football does, and sneezes loudly in the face of mass-substitution.

He has a good point that U. S. football teams may run to as many as 18 players, with 15 the rule, against Soccer's 11, with substitutes used sparingly and only on ceremonial occasions.

Walder has struck a blow for liberty that West Bromwich Albion's Norman Bassett (happily recovering from illness) would give his ears to have done.

He got the kick-in substituted for the throw-in, and if that isn't just what Norman has been pressing on legislators these many years!

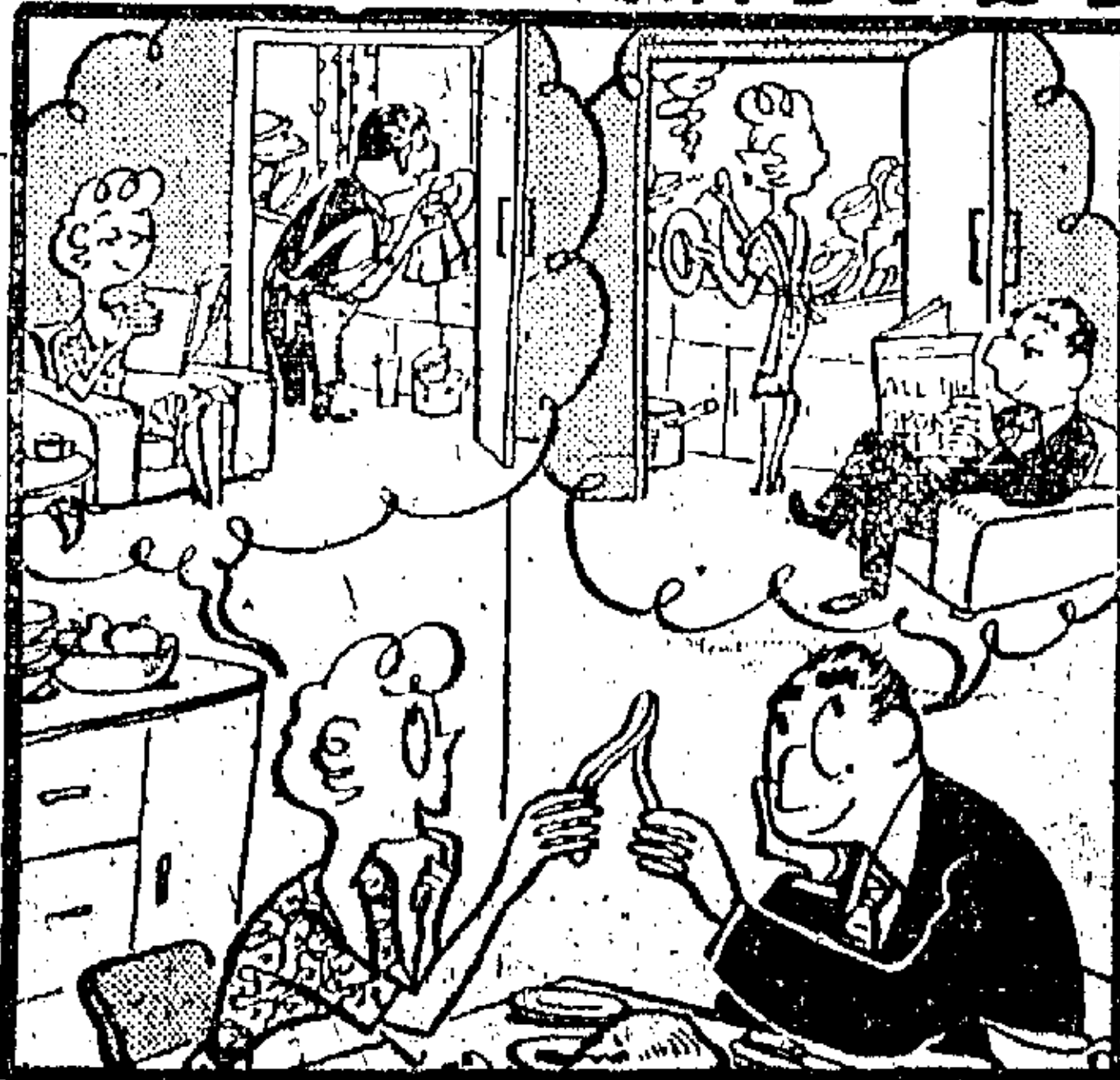
The Americans have taken a number of other liberties with the rules, with a view, typically, to speeding the game up. They keep two spare balls on the touchline, and as soon as the playing ball comes out of play another is thrown in so that there shall not be the slightest hold-up.

This could well be done here, for Bassett will tell you how much time is lost in throw-ins in the course of an average match. It has been as much as 20 minutes in 90.

Another point for copying is that Referee Walder can top £8 a match, plus expenses. Here we pay referees £5—and tax it.

—(London Express Service)

THE GAMBOLS



by **Barry Appleby**

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Tin Conference Not Expected To Produce Results

Washington, Mar. 20.

Officials were pessimistic today about the chances of the Washington tin talks producing an organisation for the international allocation of the world's tin production.

Representatives of Britain, the United States, the Netherlands and Belgium held their third meeting to-day.

They are attempting to agree on measures to regulate the world price of tin, to allocate world production, and to set up a committee for this purpose like the Standing Committees now discussing in Washington the world allocation of manganese, cobalt and other scarce strategic materials.

It is still too early to say whether an agreement will or will not be reached eventually, but the prevailing view is that the requirements of the producer and consumer nations are very far apart.

The consumer nations, notably the United States, want more drastic steps for the reduction of tin prices than are acceptable to the producer nations.

The producer nations feel that the first thing to do is to reach an agreement on a world price for tin, and that tin allocations cannot be made, or machinery for them set up, until this has been done.

There has recently been a severe drop in tin prices because of a "buyers' strike" by the United States, which has suspended new stockpiling purchases until tin falls to a more reasonable level.

This action was taken by the United States because of charges in Congress that tin producers were "gouging" the United States with exorbitant prices.

The producers' reply was that a higher price was necessary to enable the exploitation of low-grade ores to meet the growing world demand for tin for rearmament.—Reuter.

Britain's Trade With Portugal

London, Mar. 20.

Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, told the House of Commons to-day that the recent Anglo-Portuguese talks in London related to the likely pattern of trade between the two countries in the current year.

Mr. Bottomley, who was replying to a request for information, added: "Both Governments are anxious to secure that the trade in goods, which has been traditional, including goods essential to our respective economies, should be maintained as far as possible in spite of the increasing difficulties presented by shortages, and there was a useful review of the world position."

"A number of financial matters was also discussed, including the form of a new monetary agreement which will replace the current agreement which expires next month."

Mr. Norman Hulbert, Conservative, who had raised the matter, said that the Minister's reply would give "vast satisfaction to our oldest ally".—Reuter.

Offers Of Copra

New York, Mar. 20.
Copra was offered at \$272.50 per ton, with no takers. Coconut oil was quoted at 20-34 cents nominal a pound.—United Press.

COTTON TURNING STEADIER

New York, Mar. 20.

Alternate rallies and declines in new crop cotton futures over a range of \$1.50 a bale ended with the market on a note of steadiness. Old crop deliveries remained fastened to the ceiling of 45.39 cents a pound with only limited dealings in May and July positions.

Apart from the tightness in near months, traders saw little in the news to influence prices. The favourable Korean developments and evidence of an increasingly satisfactory rate of progress with soil preparations and seeding, restrained aggressive buying, yet sellers were equally wary until March position goes off the board at noon on Friday.

At the start of trading, open contracts in March totalled 64,500 bales. Spot month shorts showed evidence of growing uneasiness in view of the absence of offerings to enable them to cover. Mr. Perry Moore, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, said last week that no decisions had been reached by the Exchange on disposition of nearby March contracts if they are not completely liquidated within the time limit. There has been no further development on that score since then.

The Census Bureau reported 1950 crop ginnings at 988,946 running bales against 159,080 bales in 1949. The market opened up 1 to off 13 points, then it seesawed until late afternoon when prices moved up irregularly to close 9 to 20 points higher.

Prices closed today as follows:	
Spot	46.06 nominal
March	45.39 bid
May	45.39 bid
July	45.39
October	41.88
December	41.12
March (1952)	40.96 nominal
May	40.79 nominal
July	40.45

—United Press.

London Tin Prices Turn Firmer

London, Mar. 20.

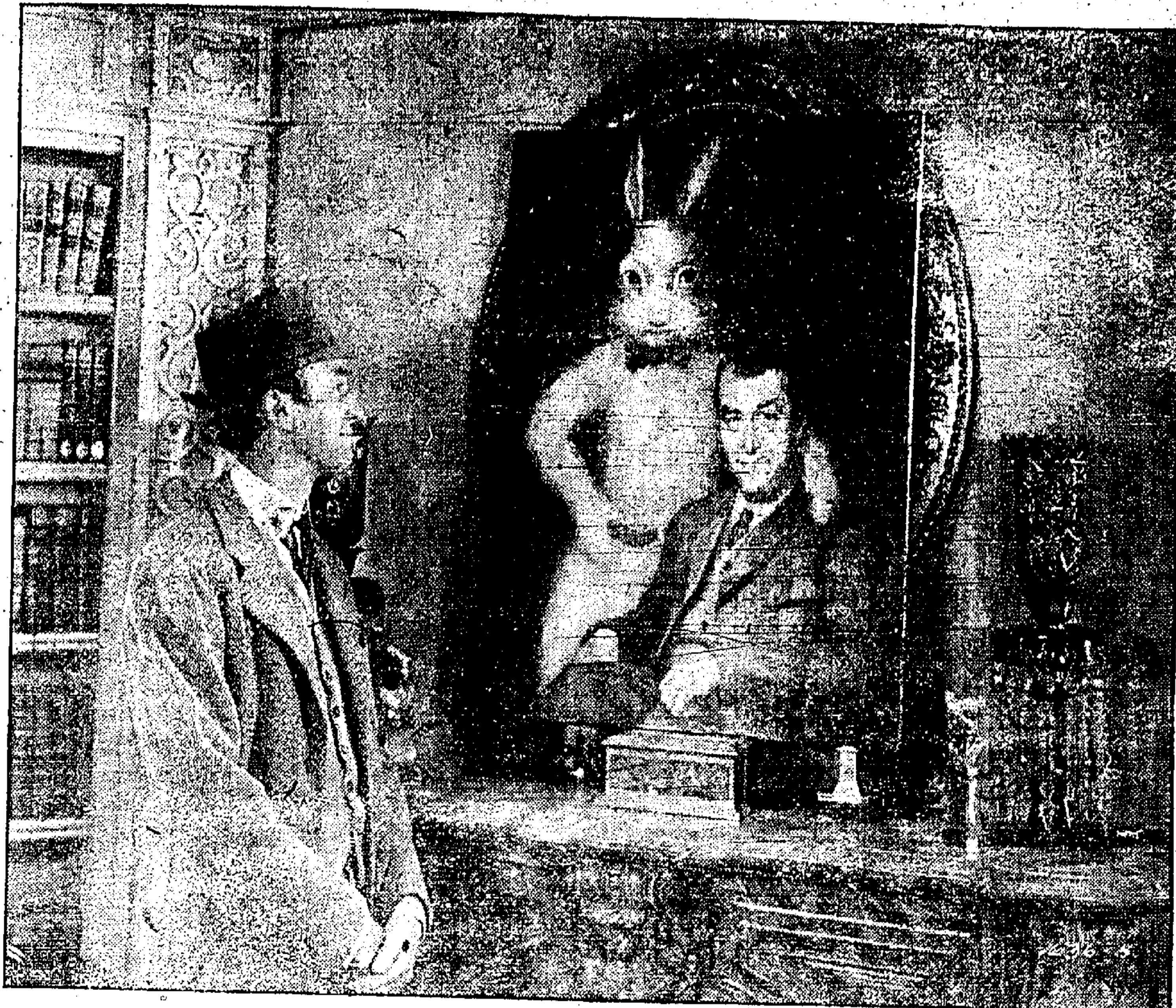
The tin market today turned firmer in anticipation of firm demand from consumers as distinguished from stockpilers. Turnover was only 45 tons, including 10 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	1,280
Spot tin, sellers	1,290
Business done at	1,280
Three-months tin, buyers	1,175
Three-months tin, sellers	1,180
Business done at	1,180
Settlement	1,170

—United Press.

MEET HARVEY AND ELWOOD



—AND DON'T PASS THEM BY

Universal - International Pictures are pushing a campaign in Singapore and in Malaya to prove to the Chinese cinema-going public that the current year is as much the Year of Harvey as the Year of the Hare.

Harvey, too, is a hare. Originally the product of the genius of Mary Chase, Harvey is quite a big hare. He is exactly 6 feet 3½ inches tall. A curious hunk of rabbit, he smokes a pipe and prefers Martinis to other liquor.

There is some disagreement between Mrs Chase and the publicity department of Universal-International as to Harvey's origin. Mrs Chase claims he is a pooka, a word the Irish understand to mean a hobgoblin that takes the shape of an animal but improves on its size many times over.

Universal say that Harvey was born in the Kerry Patch section of St. Louis, Missouri, the 96th son in a family of 152, that he worked his way through Watercross College in Lettuceville, Kentucky, by lending money at slightly higher than interest rates to fellow students who

"wanted to get a little something for their doe."

When "Harvey" starts its run at the Roxy and Broadway Theatres on Thursday night (there will be a gala premiere), you will see very little of him. In fact, he makes a brief appearance only once in a portrait, which also appears on this page.

You will not see Harvey in the flesh at any stage of the film. In the first half-hour you may even get rather bored by all the fuss on the part of James Stewart in trying to insist that he is present. After the first half-hour Harvey becomes a reality. You will miss him at times, only to discover that he wasn't meant to be present in the particular scene in which you cannot feel his presence.

Harvey can get tired of a situation and go back to Charlie's for another leisurely Martini. There he will wait for Elwood P. Dowd (James Stewart) and any other friends who care to sit down with him. Harvey is the most sociable of types. His presence, though he keeps silent most of the time except for an odd remark to Elwood Dowd, cures the worried human of all his worries.

IT'S SAFE ENOUGH

Harvey is, indeed, a most desirable friend to make. If it so happens one day that, as you are walking alone a street, you turn around and suddenly see a 6-foot 3½-inch rabbit leaning against a lamppost, do not make a beeline of it to the nearest psychiatrist.

If you can see Harvey instead of just feel his presence, you are safe from being locked up in a quiet home where rather firm attendants will see to it that you bathe regularly in waters of varying temperature and take so many shots daily in the arm at regulated intervals.

In fact, Mary Chase and Universal-International Pictures assure you, you are more likely to get the rest of your family safely in straightjackets for having adjudged you balmy. You are likely to have a roaring good time in any home for the demented and could easily finish up psychoanalysing the senior psychiatrist.

In the role of the amiable alcoholic, Elwood Dowd, critics who have seen the stage Dowds of Frank Fay on Broadway and the late Sid Field in London do not rate James Stewart's screen performance above that of either of these two great actors.

If you have seen neither of the other two versions of Elwood Dowd, you will always remember him as James Stewart, slightly silvered to look all of Dowd's 42 years and at all times thoroughly lovable, radiat-

ing a contentedness with the world that will make you long that you too could have been as much a boon companion of Harvey's.

The film version of "Harvey" will long stay fresh in your memory also for the contribution to its charm and hilarious comedy of Josephine Hull and Victoria Horne, as Elwood's elderly sister and love-starved niece with whom he and Harvey share the ancestral mansion.

You will not soon forget Cecil Kellaway as the elderly psychiatrist who finally decides that Harvey can do more for him than he can for Elwood Dowd, or Jesse White, the strong arm hospital guard at whose expense a dictionary makes a wisecrack, or Peggy Dowd, to whom Harvey brings romance.

If you see "Harvey", you will always want to meet Harvey. If you don't make Harvey's acquaintance, you will remain always short of the one friend who will always make it easier for you to find pleasure in the company of your fellow-travellers through a world that is short of Elwood Dowds and 6-foot 3½-inch rabbits.

—M.H.T.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

Game all.

N.

♠ 10 9 8 5 3

♥ J 8 4

♦ 10 9 5 2

W.

♠ A K 6

♥ J 7 4

♦ 3

♣ K 9 6 5 3

E.

♠ A Q 10 7 2

♥ K 8 4 3

S.

♠ 2

♥ A K Q 10 7 6 5 2

♦ 8 4

♣ J 7

A fine example of pre-

emptive bidding from a pre-

war international match. In

Room 1 South opened Three

Hearts only, and West

played the hand in Five

Diamonds and made 12

tricks, North being squeezed

in Spades and Clubs.

In Room 2 South bid the

limit with Four Hearts:

West doubled and all passed.

♠ K was led, followed by

♦ 6 to dummy's ♥ 4; a

Spade was ruffed by South

and a Diamond by North,

and a second Spade ruff

established the suit with ♥ J

as an entry card. South

thus made his doubled con-

tract with two overtricks.

A bid of Five Diamonds

by West would have been

disastrous if the North and

East hands were inter-

changed; but a double

would then have been taken

out successfully into Four

Spades.

London Express Service.

GROMYKO "DEMANDS" ARMS CUTS

Third Item On Proposed Soviet Agenda Radically Re-Drafted

Western Deputies Not Very Impressed By Move

Paris, Mar. 20.

Soviet Russia renewed her demands tonight for a reduction of the armed forces of all Big Four Powers, and for the first time proposed that this should be done under international supervision.

The proposal was made by Mr Gromyko, at the 14th meeting of the Deputies who are seeking to draw up an agenda for a future conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

General verdict was, however, that the "Big Four" again made no progress at their meeting today, a Western spokesman said. The conference remained at a standstill.

Today's meeting showed up more clearly than any previous one the fundamental differences of approach between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers, a British delegation spokesman said.

The meeting lasted over four hours and the deputies arranged to meet again tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Mr Andrei Gromyko (Russia), speaking for nearly two hours today, said that the Council of Foreign Ministers would not be summoned to give a free hand to certain powers to indulge in an arms race, but for the purpose of fulfilling the Potsdam Agreement.

FALSE VERBIAGE

Dr Philip Jessup (United States) replied by stating that Mr Gromyko's case, "stripped of its false and derogatory verbiage", amounted to saying to the Western Powers: "You have policies we do not like and want to be changed" and then producing a piece of paper described as an agenda and saying, "Sign that because it will change your policies".

Dr Jessup said that Mr Gromyko's attitude displayed an arrogance that was not appropriate to negotiations between the Four Powers.

Mr Gromyko today tabled a re-draft of the third item of the Soviet agenda. This called for an examination of the causes of the present international tensions in Europe and of the means necessary to secure a real and lasting agreement between Russia, America, Britain and France.

THE RE-DRAFT

This would include the "questions of the reduction of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom and France and of the establishment of international control over the implementation of the reduction of armed forces as well as other measures for the elimination of the threat of war and fear of aggression and the question of the fulfilment of present treaty obligations and agreements between the Four Powers".

The new Soviet text combines the substance of the earlier Russian draft with parts of the Western draft's first item.

Mr Gromyko, in his speech, referred to "concessions" made by the Soviet delegation. He said that the Soviet delegation agreed to the wording of the Western Powers even though it was less clear than the original Soviet draft which had been in the best interests of the German people and of peace.

Mr Gromyko said that whereas the Soviet position was clear and consistent the Western Powers were illogical and inconsistent.

DOUBLE MEANINGS

He said that the Western item dealing with the reduction of armed forces was "full of double meanings."

He repeated his earlier accusation that the Western proposal would bring about an increase in armaments and not a decrease.

Mr Gromyko said that the consideration of peace was inconsistent with the resurgence of German militarism and incompatible with the arms race conducted by the Western Governments.

The people of Europe, wanted to prevent a new war and that was why they were against German militarism and the arms race, Mr Gromyko said.

M. Alexandre Parodi (France), said that Mr Gromyko's speech was hardly on the lines of conciliation.

Dr Jessup reserved the right of comment on the new Soviet draft.

NOT CONSISTENT

He said that the way in which Mr Gromyko had spoken and the way he had gone into the substance of problems was not consistent with the Soviet note of February 5 which had insisted that the deputies' task should be confined to drafting an agenda.

He could not understand Mr Gromyko's attitude that Russia should decide which were the real, important questions in the world.

It was impossible to eliminate the fear of Soviet aggressive policies by making false charges against the United States or any other Governments, Dr Jessup said.

It was the sincere and ardent hope of the United States Government that this fear might be eliminated through discussion and agreement at a Foreign Ministers' meeting.—Reuter.

Rents Battle In Finland

Helsinki, Mar. 20.

Finland's Coalition Government, defeated today on a motion to postpone a planned increase in rents, may fall tomorrow unless it can gain support for a compromise Bill.

The Government wants to postpone an increase of 43 per cent in rents until August 1, whereas property owners want it to operate from April 1. Parliament rejected the Government's motion today by 138 votes to 36.

After the vote the Social Democrat Party announced officially that it would withdraw its members from the Coalition tomorrow but hinted unofficially that it was ready to accept a compromise.

A compromise was expected to be sought in a new Government Bill tomorrow proposing that rents be increased by 20 per cent from April 1 and by 23 per cent from August 1.—Reuter.



A charming picture of Suzanne Vaures, posing on the verandah of the Casino at Juin les Pins.

Iraqi Premier Stalls On Oil

Baghdad, Mar. 20.

The Iraqi Prime Minister, Nuri Es Said Pasha, told Parliament today that the Government had allocated funds to build a State oil refinery.

He also said that the Government's policy was to secure oil royalties from firms with concessions similar to those paid to neighbouring countries.

The Prime Minister was replying to two questions on Iraq's oil policy by Sidiq Shamsah, deputy leader of the Istiglal (Nationalist) Party, who asked if the Iraqi Government was thinking of nationalising the oil industry in Iraq, particularly in view of the courageous step taken by Persia, and if there was any way of convincing the oil companies with concessions in Iraq that they must put an end to their insistence on treating Iraq unjustly, and robbing the Iraqis of their richest resources and wealth?—Reuter.

MENTION OF 38 PARALLEL BANNED

Tokyo, March 20.

Military censorship tonight forbade the mention of the 38th Parallel in Korean war dispatches.

The blackout of the North and South Korean border with respect to the United Nations sweep near it in the wake of a great Communist retreat was first announced by the Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea.

The Eighth Army issued the following memorandum to correspondents: "By order of General MacArthur's Headquarters Far East Command that as effective now, the Eighth Army censor enjoined (correspondents) from carrying any mention whatsoever of the 38th Parallel. Also no synonym in any form for the 38th Parallel will be cleared."—United Press.

Schumacher Not Satisfied With Defence Plans

Hamburg, Mar. 20.

Kurt Schumacher, leader of West Germany's second strongest Social Democrats, said of General Dwight Eisenhower's Western defence plans on Tuesday: "All Allied plans up to now are military measures for retreat in case of attack."

At a Press conference he demanded "enough troops to win the first battle" should Russia attack Western Europe.—United Press.

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Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Salisbury Road.

Telephone: 52638.

DEATHS

MINU-SHERIFFA, beloved mother of A. K. and A. R. Minu, died at 3.45 a.m. on 21st March, 1951. Age 71. Funeral service at Mohammedan Cemetery at 5.30 p.m. today.

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